

CONFIDENTIAL
INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

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50X1-HUM

FROM: Yugoslavia

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SUBJECT Svjetlost, Electrical Equip-
 ment Factory in Split

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1. The Svjetlost factory is located at a distance of approximately 100 meters from the southern section of the city of Split, near the sea. The building proper is 150 meters long by 45 meters wide, and is surrounded by a barbed-wire fence two meters high. The factory, which prior to the war was a small, privately owned, workshop for repairs and minor electrical installations, was enlarged in 1946 and moved into the four-story building which it currently occupies.
2. One half of the Svjetlost building contains the machinery section and the electrical section. The other half of the building contains the factory directorate on the first floor, including the administrative sections. The laboratory and workshop for alloys and compounds are located on the second floor, while the testing areas are located on the third and fourth floors.
3. The Svjetlost factory produces electric plugs, safety switches and circuit breakers. These items are all mass produced, and the daily output amounts to approximately 1,000 pieces. The electrical equipment is made of bakelite. Switch boxes 90x45 centimeters, for use in domestic factories, are also produced in this factory. In 1950, approximately 1,500 such switch boxes were manufactured. At the same time, the factory initiated the production of electric transformers, small dynamos and batteries. These latter items, however, were never mass produced, but rather made to order. Thus, in 1950, 40 transformers and between 75 and 80 dynamos were produced by the factory. When the need arises, the factory will also accept orders for other types of electrical equipment.
4. In addition to production, the Svjetlost factory is also engaged in projects of electrification. To date, fifty villages in the area of Split have been electrified by Svjetlost and, in connection with this, approximately 300 kilometers of an overhead cable system have been installed. The plan for 1951 calls for the electrification of 70 Dalmatian villages.
5. The monthly income of the factory, which amounts to 28 million dinars, is not considered sufficient. the factory makes no profit, but succeeds only in balancing its accounts, covering thereby the funds invested. There have been cases when production was forced to cease for a week or so, for lack of material.

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6. With the exception of wire and cables, raw material is obtained on the domestic market. This includes copper, bronze, iron and bakelite. At all times, the factory warehouses are stocked with three or four carloads of bronze, and two carloads of copper, in order to avoid a shortage of the most vital raw materials. Iron ore is employed only when there is a lack of scrap iron. This occurs frequently, since the process of salvaging scrap iron is not always satisfactory. Domestic wire and cables produced in Croatia are employed only when imported wire and cables are unavailable. Alloys and compounds used in production are prepared in the factory laboratories.
7. The machinery installations of the Svjetlost factory were purchased in the latter part of 1945 and early 1946. The machinery in the workshop was imported from Germany, while the machinery in the electrical workshop was imported from [redacted] Whereas most of the machinery of the factory is new, the lathe equipment in the machine section is old. 50X1-HUM
8. The factory employs approximately 850 workers and 140 employees, who work in two shifts. The administrative personnel of the factory is listed as follows:
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| a. Manager: | Velja Ratkovic, Communist Party member; |
| b. Secretary: | Miodrag Jovanovic, Communist Party member; |
| c. Technical Manager: | Janko Radojevic, engineer; |
| d. Chief of Electric Power: | Jovan Nedec, Communist Party member; |
| e. Chief of Planning: | A certain Milicevic; |
| f. Personnel Manager: | Mira Jerkovic, Communist Party member; |
| g. Chief Engineer: | A certain Ponestain, a German contract employee; and |
| h. Assistant Engineer: | Heinrich Gern, a former prisoner of war. |

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